MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXV. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1809. NUMBER 1250.

THE COUR[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20[illegible]

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. James A. Casamaijor, Judge and Magistrate and Collector of Seringapatam.

Mr. Thomas Newnham, Judge and Magistrate in the Zillah of Cuddapah.

Mr. Edward Wood, Register to the Court of Sudder and Foujdary Adawlut.

Mr. Conductor Gleaddow O'Connell to be Lieutenant Fireworker in the corps of Artillery.

Major Robert Brice, N. I. to command the fort of Palamcottah and district of Tinnevelly.

The appointment of Colonel Close to the command of the Hydrabed Subsidiary Force and the general command of the Subsidiary Force and of the field force ordered to assemble in the Ceded Districts, will not interfere with the appointment of Lieut. Col. Conran, to the special command of the latter.

Lieut. Col. Conran will proceed with the force under his command to Hydrabad and place himself under the orders of Colonel Close.

Lieut. Prendergast of the 9th Regt. N. I. to be Adjutant.

The following List of officers who have Signed the Declaration tendered by order of Government of the 26th July that have reached the Adjutant General's Office since the 30th ultimo is published in continuation.

Lieut. Col. commandant J. M. Chalmers, 17th N.R.
Lieut. Col. Arskill, Commanding Vizagapatam.
Major G. M'Gregor Commanding Cadet Compay.
Captain J. T. Trewman, Cadet Company.
Lieut. Z. T. Trewman, Do. Do.
Captain C. T. Cooper, 1st Garrison Company.
Captain Machintosh, Artillery.
Lieutenant C. Waddell, 21st Native Regiment.
Ensign Mackintosh, 2d Battalion 14th Regiment.

MADRAS.

Since our last publication we have endeavoured to obtain such intelligence as might enable us to determine what Ships from India had reached in England at the departure of the Fleet recently anchored here.

The Georgiana Packet certainly arrived 25th April, as answers have been received to letters sent by her; her Purser also was spoken at the India House.

A letter from the House of Boehm and Co. says that a report prevailed that the Powerful had got home.

The following statement also comes from another house; that it was reported 27th April that the homeward-bound October Fleet had been seen off the Coast of Cornwall.

We are also informed that an Officer of His Majesty's Ship Cornwallis has a letter dated on board His Majesty's Ship Albion, at Spithead. With the Albion and Powerful, sailed from St. Helena the Honorable Company's Ships Ceylon and Diana. The arrival of their Pursers at the India House, as well as of the Purser of the Georgiana, will account for the statement we gave in our last of several of these Officers having been seen there, by the Purser of one of the Ships lately arrived at this Port.

The following could not be obtained in time for our last, as the list was sent to the Master Attendant's house, and not to his office.

PASSENGERS PER CASTLE EDEN.—Mrs. Bowie Miss Manson—Lieutenant-Colonel Bowie—Major Fraser—Major Yule—Messrs. Haig, [illegible] Madony, Writers—Lieutenant Fagan, H. M. Ceylon Regt—Ensign Pickuing, H.M. 17th Regiment—Lieutenant Tolfrey, H. C. Service—Messieurs D. Campbell—H. Barnett—J. Barnett—G. Johnstone—A. McMurdo—G. Williams—J. McIntosh—S. Reid—C. Coventry—W. Welland — Hampton—A. Hampton — M. Wilson—O. Phillips—V. Palmer—John Fraser —H. Carter, and J. Alexander, Cadets.—Messieurs A. Willson—Harewood—and J. Fraser, Assistant-Surgeons.

ADDITIONAL HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

In the House of Commons a motion had been made "that Lord Castlereagh had been guilty of a gross violation of his duty as a servant of the Crown, in abuse of his patronage as President of the Board of Controul and an attack on the purity of that House." Lord Archibald Hamilton's motion was negatived by a majority of 49, there being for it 167, against 216.

The second division was on a motion by Mr. Canning, the effect of which was to declare that the attempt of Lord Castlereagh to interfere in the Election of a Member of Parliament not [illegible]aving been successful—the House do not think it necessary to adopt any criminal proceeding [illegible] motion was carried by a ma[illegible] [illegible]oes 107.

[illegible] to have been shot by Buonaparte while out on a shooting party.

[illegible]bert Dundas to succeed Sir Arthur We[illegible] as Chief Secretary in Ireland, and re[illegible] the Board of Controul.

[illegible] squadron that escaped from L'Orient ar[illegible] the West Indies and took shelter at the [illegible] Saints, where they were blockaded and [illegible] hourly to be attacked by [illegible] A Cochrane [illegible] French force 3 sail of the [illegible] 4 frigates, with [illegible] troops—English 4 [illegible] the line; and 4 sail of the line with [illegible] troops gone from Barbadoes to take Guadalo[illegible]

Mr. [illegible]nship had resigned, and [illegible] thought Mr. P[illegible]ep would succeed him.

Capt. Salmond, Military Secre[illegible] to the East India Company, with a salary of [illegible]l. a year.

Surcouff put into Vigo, on his return to Europe with his Prize Money—the ship struck on a rock on attempting to escape [illegible] finding the place in possession of the Spaniards, who had succeeded in getting the possession of the property.

Various are the reports respecting the destination of the Enemy's Squadron, of four sail of the line and two frigates, which have effected their escape from L'Orient. The French official report vaunts the success of the artifice by which "Captain Tronde has been able to run out with his division to fulfil the mission which the Emperor had entrusted to him."—This is the division lately met by the Surveillante, 38, Sir G. R. Collier, on her passage home from Brazil.

By accounts from Brussels, we learn that the enemy's fleet at Flushing lies in the inner harbour, protected by a numerous artillery. It consists of twelve sail of the line, and a considerable number of cutters, brigs, gun-boats, &c. The six 80-gun ships building at Antwerp will be ready to join them in the spring. The French reports continue to affirm, that a great maritime *coup de main* is to be made, in the course of the spring, by the French Flushing fleet, in conjunction with the Russian marine and the small armament of Denmark; this is, probably, mere gasconade.

Dispatches have been received from Lord Collingwood, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, accompanied by a letter from the gallant Lord Cochrane, of the Imperieuse. The Spanish fortress of Rosas, in Catalonia, besieged by an army or Italians in the pay of France, capitulated on the 5th Dec. 1808. Lord Cochrane, and the brave partners of his active enterprise, safely reached [illegible] respective ships. His Lordship highly [illegible]ends the Capts. Hall and Collins, of the [illegible] and Meteor (Bbs); and commemorate[illegible] exertious of Lieut. Johnson, of the Imperi[illegible] 1st Lieut. J. R. Hore, R. M.; Mr. Burney [illegible]er; Mr. Lodwick, carpenter; and Messr[illegible]t, Stovin, and Maryat, Midshipmen.

By [illegible] intercepted dispatches, it appears that [illegible] valuable fleets was about to sail for Euro[illegible] from the Isle of France; to fall in with which [illegible]ral Bertie had employed the whole of his [illegible] force, and sanguine expectations [illegible]ined of the result.

We [illegible] learn, by the Gottenburgh [illegible]te, 38, W. Bathurst, Esq. is [illegible] been nine weeks enclosed [illegible] the harbor of Gottenburgh, at [illegible] the British Merchants, a canal has bee[illegible] through the ice, by which several vessels p[illegible]ed into the open sea.

The Undaunted, 38, T. J. Maling, sailed for the West Indies, 11 March. She takes out twenty officers of the Royal Marines, and a great number of Naval Officers, to supply the ships on the Leeward-Island station.

The Hindostan and Dromedary (store-ships) are fitting at Portsmouth to take General Nightingale and a regiment of Highlanders to New South Wales.

The gallant Captain T. Ussher is appointed to the Leyden, 64, which is to lie in the Belt, for the protection of the trade to the Baltic against the Danish gun-boats. Capt. Ussher will have [illegible]adron of small vessels under his orders.

Th[illegible] erected on Portsdown Hill [illegible] immortal Nelson, has [illegible] some mischievous pers[illegible]ed, that the officers dep[illegible]ect to superintend the [illegible] to be enclosed by a ra[illegible]

The Royal Oak, 74, was launched from Dudman's Yard, Deptford, in the past month. She had been twelve months on the Stocks, and was the last of ten contracted for by Mr. Dudman in the administration of Lord Melville; her burden is 1700 tons.

The St. Domingo, 74, was lately launched from the King's Yard, Woolwich. She is commissioned by Sir H. Popham, Kt.

A Court Martial was holden, in Jan. last, at Bermuda, on the officers and crew of the Banterer, 22, Alexander Shippard, which was wrecked, in Nov. last, in the River St. Lawrence, on her passage to Quebec. The Court determined, that the loss of the ship was occasioned by the lead not being kept going. The Captain and crew were acquitted, the Master was severely reprimanded, and the Second Lieutenant dismissed the service, for having quitted his watch on deck, during which time the ship struck.

A Court Martial was holden, in February, at Plymouth, on Lieut. C. A. Baumgardt, of the Goldfinch (sp) for disrespect, unofficer-like conduct, and disobedience to the orders of his Captain. The Court adjudged the charges to be partly proved, and sentenced the said Lieut. to be dismissed his ship, and lose two years rank, in the Navy.

On Saturday, March 18, a Court Martial was holden, at Portsmouth, on Lieut. W. Tatham, Commander of the Dapper, gun-brig, to inquire into his conduct on several charges. The charges were in part proved, and Lieut. Tatham was casheired, and declared unfit for farther employment in his Majesty's service.

The Court Martial lately holden at Chatham, on Capt. the Hon. G. H. L. Dundas, of the Euryalus, in pursuance of a petition addressed to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty by the crew of the said frigate, have unanimously acquitted the Hon. Captain of every charge exhibited against him, except that of having struck W. Stephenson with a spy-glass, for which the Court adjudged him to be highly censured, and admonished to be more circumspect on such occasions for the future.

Captain Frederick Watkins has been dismissed the Majestic, for disobedience of orders, and contempt of Rr. Adm. Wells.

The following notice has been issued from the Admiralty:—"Whereas several Lieutenants of his Majesty's fleet, who are not employed, have omitted to send to this office information of the places of their residence, it is the direction of the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty, that such Lieutenants, as come within the above description, do forthwith transmit to this office their respective address; and that such as are incapable of service, either from age or bodily infirmity, do report the same; and, in the latter case, transmit a certificate from a surgeon of such inability, that their Lordships may judge how far it may be proper to call on them for service.—W. W. POLE."

Notice has been given, by the Commissioners of the Northern Light Houses, that the light on the Island of North Ronaldsay, in Orkney, N. lat. 59° 40', W. long. 2° 15', will cease to be lighted from the 1st day of June next, 1809; but the revolving light erected in 1806, on the Start Point of the Island of Sanday, from which the light on North Ronaldsay bears N. N. E. one-half E. dist. about 8 miles, will continue to be lighted as heretofore; this light having been found to lie in the most centrical situation for pointing out the low shores of the North Isles of Orkney.

His Majesty as been pleased to order, that the Field-Officers and staff of the Royal Marines be allowed horses, forage, &c.; and that they be placed on the same footing, for other field-allowances, as the rest of His Majesty's regular forces. This regulation has long been due to that estimable and meritorious corps.

The committee appointed to enquire into the abuse of East India patronage have made their report, Several instances of the sale of writerships and cadetships are enumerated, together with the names of the parties concerned. In no one instance does any corrupt interference appear on the part of any of the Directors.

The melancholy result of this enquiry will be that a considerable number of young men, whose appointment has thus been proved to have been procured by purchase, will be liable to be recalled from India, by virtue of the Court's resolution of Feb. 28th 1799.

The Committee have not only taken this consequence into their consideration, but they have declared it as their opinion, that the enforcing the resolution in every instance of corrupt traffic thus discovered, is absolutely necessary for the prevention of the like abuses in future.

As an additional check they recommend that a bond be taken from the parents, guardians or friends of the young man to be appointed, conditioned to forfeit a sum of money on discovery of his appointment having been the subject of sale, and that the penalty take place on such proof as may satisfy the Directors that the appointment should be vacated.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.] At Tranquebar, on the 20th of July, Lieutenant and Adjutant Ewing, 2d Battalion 24th Regiment N. I. to Miss Julia Eliza John, daughter of the Reverend Doctor John, of that place.

At the Mount, on the 9th September, Mr. John Corner, to Miss Jane M'Neill.

BIRTHS.] At Arcot, on the 25th ultimo, the Lady of Cornet Ellis, H. M. 22d L. D. of a Son.

At Gooty, on the 11th Instant, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Bowness, of a Daughter.

DEATH.] Thomas Malcolm, Esq. brother of Brigadier General Malcolm, of this Establishment.

BENGAL.

On the 26th August, at St. John's Church, D. E. K. Gilchrist, Esq. to Miss Elliot, Youngest Daughter of the late George Elliot, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.

BIRTH.] On the 15th August, at Bankipore, the Lady of Lieutenant William Dickson, Assistant to the Stud, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.] On Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Michael Derozio, of Boitukhu.na, aged sixty seven years.

At Saugor, a few days since, on board the Ship Providence, Mr. Henry Amott, late a Branch Pilot.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—On Thursday 31st ultimo, the Lady of D. D. Inglis, Esq. of a daughter.

DEATH.—On Saturday morning, the 2d Instant, First Captain Spellissy, of the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, at the age of 34,—whose open integrity, sincerity in friendship and benevolent disposition, endeared him to his friends, and will long be remembered by those who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—At Whitehall, by the Lord Bishop of Norwich, the Right Honourable Lord Gardner, to the Honourable Charlotte Smith, daughter to Lord Carrington.

At Camberwell, by the Rev. Whitfeld Curteis, Doctor Whitter, of Worthing, to Miss Curteis, daughter of Wm. Curteis, Esq.

BIRTHS.—In Stratford-place, the Honourable Mrs. Pelham of a son.

On the 4th of February last, at Messina, the Lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Bunbury, Quarter-Master-General to the Forces in the Mediterranean, of a son.

DEATHS.—Universally lamented by the inhabitants of St. Helen's Parish, Bishopgate Within, Mr. George Griffin, many years Organist of the said Parish.

On the 31st December, in Moldavia, of his wounds, Captain Julien Baron de Balmbut, son-in-law of Baron de Beaufort.

At Falmouth, after a short illness, Richard Bosanquet, Esq. in the 74th year of his age.

At his house, in Lower Thames-street, Samuel Lloyd, Esq. in the 68th year of his age.

At Horsham, Henry Messiter, Esq. Surgeon of the 26th Regiment of Foot.

At his father's house, in Somerset-place, after a short but severe illness, in the 43d year of his age, George Henry Towry, Esq. a Captain in the Royal Navy, and one of the Commissioners of the Transport Board.

ARRIVALS.—Lieutenant-Colonel Hewitt, 17th Regt—Surgeon G. Baillie—Assistant-Surgeon Nixon—Lieutenant J. Watson, 6th Native Regiment.

DEPARTURES.—W. Portburrey, 53d Foot—S. Tickelt, 2d Bat. 8th Regiment — Ensign Skinner, 1st Bat. 20th Regt.—Ensign A. Farquharson, 2d Bat. 8th Regt.—Surgeon Colhoun—Lieutenant James Taylor, 2d Bat. 20th Regt.

BENGAL HURKARU,—TUESDAY, AUG. 29, 1809.

The late accounts from the Gulph of Persia confirm all that we before heard of the increasing strength, numbers, and ferocity of the Wahabee Pirates. The Helen, in her passage from Busheer, fell in with about 30 of their vessels in the act of engaging two armed ships from Muscat.

It is not true, as has been stated, that the crew of the English ship Colonel Macaulay, which lately fell a prey to another fleet of Pirates, had been put to death. It was reported at Muscat, that those of them who survived the engagement, had, after suffering many hardships, and being compelled to abjure their religion, at length regained their liberty. Some women who were on board, it is added, had been exposed to the most brutal treatment from the captors, who had retained them as their slaves.

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With the squadron, which lately sailed from Bombay for that quarter, a small detachment of troops also proceeded, for the purpose of attacking these robbers in their strongholds, and restoring security to the navigation of the seas which they infest.

The regular packets for the homeward bound fleet now under dispatch left town on Wednesday morning; and after packets have since been daily forwarded to the ships. The packets intended for transmission on the Devaynes and Ocean will be conveyed in the Tweed Pilot schooner to Fort St. George, from whence they will be transmitted to England on the General Stewart.

It is generally understood, that the Fleet cannot proceed to sea, previous to the ensuing springs. His Majesty's Ship Samarang joined them on Sunday, and another ship of war, we understand, is hourly expected from the coast, for the further protection of the convoy.

By letters received from the Upper Provinces, we learn, that it was the intention of His Excellency the Commander in Chief to set out immediately on his return to the Presidency. Boats had been ordered from Cawnpore, and it was probable that his Excellency would quit Meerut, early in the ensuing month. As the passage down the river at this season of the year is generally very expedition, we may resonably look for of his arrival at Calcutta, about the 20th of October.

On Friday evening,, His Majesty's 14th Regiment of Foot, at present in garrison at Fort William, received order to hold themselves in readiness for immediate embarkation for the Coast of Coromandel. The 22d Foot were also ordered to proceed without delay from Berhampore to the presidency, and to hold themselves in readiness to embark for the same destination. These two fine Regiments are together above 1800 strong. They embark on the H. C. Ships Carnatic, Walthamstow, Lord Melville, Lady Castlereagh, and Baring. The 14th, it is expected, will be ready to embark by the 3d proximo.

Both the battalions of the 2d Regiment of Native Infantry, at present stationed in the province of Cuttack, have also received orders to march immediately on field service, under the command of Colonel Blair.

Five Native Companies from the detachment at Midnapore will proceed to Cuttack.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF PASSENGERS ON THE HOMEWARD-BOUND FLEET.

Extra Ship Ocean, Capt. M'Taggart.

To Europe.—Lieutenant Parkhurst, 1st Ceylon Regiment, and Mr. Everett, Quarter Master of Dragoons.

Extra Ship Union, Capt. G. Simpson.

To Fort St. George.—Captain J. W. Taylor, of the 14th Native Infantry, and Captain Fraser.

Extra Ship Devaynes, Capt. J. Normand.

To Fort St. George.—Mr. W. Erskine.

Freighted Ship Warren Hastings, Capt. C. P. Macfarlane.

To Europe.—Mrs. Hayes,—Misses Charlotte Hunter, and Eliza Stewart, and Master John Stewart.

Freighted Ship Boyne, Capt. J. Nichol.

To Europe.—Mr. W. Eaton.

To the Cape of Good Hope.—Captain James Nicol, Assist. Adjt, Gen. of the Army.

Freighted Ship Providence Captain Hugh Reid.

To Europe.—Mrs. Midwinter,—Capt. W. Midwinter, 1st Regt of N. I.—John Swiney, Esq. Assistant Surgeon,—Masters W. Cooper, and T. Bird,—Miss Eliza Cooper.

ASIATIC MIRROR,—Wednessday, Aug. 30, 1809.

Late accounts have been received from the North West frontier of Hindoostan, which state that the King, Sujah ul-Mulk marched to the attack of his rebel brother, Mahmud Shaw, who, with his Army was encamped near Jellelabad. The two armies met, and a desperate action ensued; after fighting till it became dark, the battle ended, each party claiming the victory; and the issue seemed to have been nearly equal, except that Mahmud Shaw remained on the filed of battle, and Sujah ul-Mulk fell back about three coss.

The King was somewhat dispirited on the issue of the day, and expressed his intention to retreat. and leave his brother unmolested in possession of the late field of battle. This intention was overuled by one of his relations, a Surdar in the army; who succeeded in encouraging the King to make a second attack on the rebel army. This latter encounter is represented as far more desperate and sanguinary than the former. After remaining doubtful for some hours, the Fortune of the day declared in favour of the King. The Usurper was entirely defeated, and fled precipitately from the field of battle. In consequence of this victoay, the principal part of the inhabitants of Cabul and Candahar, have revolted faom Mahmud and joined the Standard of their former Sovereign, whose affairs are now considered as in a prosperous train.

The British Embassy, previously to this turn in the King's affairs, had arrived at Ruwal Hindee, on the confines of the Seik Chiestain, Rajah Runject Sing. They propose returning by the route of Lahore, Loodeannah, and Kernaul. They are expected at Dehli, about the latter end of September.

CEYLON,—September 6, 1809.

Head-Quarters,—Mount Lavinia, 4th Sept. 1809.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments in the Army serving on Ceylon.

19th Foot.—Major Henry Samuel Eyre from the 82d Regt. to be Lieutenant Colonel without purchase, vice Major General Hewgill promoted to the command of the York Light Infantry Volunteers.—8th Sept. 1808.

Lieutenant Wm. Wildey to be Captain by purchase, vice, Hankey promoted in the 50th Regt.—29th Sept. 1808.

To be Lieutenant.—Ensign John Bradford, by purchase vice Wildey,. 29th Sept. 1808.

Surgeon William Wybrow from the 90th Regt. to be Surgeon vice Andrews appointed to the 67th Regt.—15th Sept. 1808.

N. B. Major Mathews Commission in the 19th Regt. has been antedated to.—25th Dec. 1807.

Lieutenant Charles McAnnally of the 19th Regt. removed to the 1st Garrison Battalion.—16th June 1808.

66th Foot—Ensign Denton Steel, to be Lieutenant vice Lepscombe resigned.—21st September 1807.

Ensign Robert Brown Dobbins, to be Lieutenant vice Lyddon deceased.—22d September 1807.

Ensign William Davy, to be Lieutenant vice Knipe promoted in the 11th Regiment.—27th October 1807.

Ensign Jonathan Baldwin has been superseded, being absent without leave.—22d September 1808.

Charles James Fox, gent. to be Ensign vice Steel.—21st September 1808.

John Codd gent. to be Ditto, vice Dobbins.—22d September 1808.

Ensign Francis Hand from the 76th Regiment to be Lieutenant by purchase vice Seaver.—29th September 1808.

Nicholas Whitney Gent. to be Ensign without purchase vice Luscombe promoted in the 9th Regiment.—20th October 1808

George Crompton Gent. to be Ensign vice Davy.—27th October 1808.

Lieutenant Thomas Pardy to be Adjutant vice Knipe promoted in the 11th Regiment.—29th September 1808.

Lieutenant George Fan from the 56th Regiment to be Lieutenant vice Kenny who Exchanges.—26th October 1808.

THE TIMES,—April 18, 1809.

The following private letters contain further illustrations of the state of the public mind in Sweden:—

STOCKHOLM, March 29, 1809.

"A more timely Revolution could not have taken place than the one we have witnessed in this country. The Russians were prepared to make their attack at three points, viz. Aland, Umea, and Torneo, all at once. At Torneo they drove back the Swedes; Umea they took possession of; and the fate of Aland you have already heard.

"The terms which the Russians will impose on this country, must, of course, be the more severe, which we shall probably soon learn. In the meanwhile, the armistice is extended to the divisions at Umea and Torneo. Two more couriers set off this day to Paris. The answer from the Danish Government must, 'ere this, be in town, but it has not transpired."

"April 2, 1809.

"The *ci-devant* Russian Minister to this Court (M. Alopeus), arrived here the night before last. He is to leave Stockholm again in two days to rejoin his Master, who is said to be still at Abo. The object of his mission appears to have been merely to arrange the terms of the armistice. We have to-day official intelligence that the Russians who had taken possession of Umea have returned across the Quarken to Vasa. They have also retired from Aland, leaving only a garrison on the island; but with all these pacific overtures from Russia to Sweden, not a symptom has been shewn of returning harmony between Russia and England. On the contrary, Romanzoff is returned to St. Petersburg, and placed in full possession of all his former power, and pursues his old system of hostility to Great Britain. M. Alopeus declined seeing or meeting the English Minister here; which if there had been the least wish to commence any friendly negociation between the two countries, would have afforded an admirable opportunity."

"April 4.

"M. Alopeus leaves Stockholm to-night, on his return to join the Emperor at Abo or St. Petersburg. There is not the most distant prospect of an accommodation between Russia and England."

The display which we gave in our paper of yesterday, of the practices of the Dutch Commissioners, has created no small interest in the Capital. Before we proceed to notice any other part of the Finance Committee's Report, we shall briefly sum up what we have already laid before the public.

These Commissioners, it appears, entered upon their office without making any express agreement what they were to be paid; and they continued so to act for twelve years, without ever giving the slightest intimation to Government as to what they were taking in the way of remuneration, whilst they were during this time, on their own authority, withdrawing five per cent. from all the gross proceeds of public money that went through their hands. This they have declared to be the usual mercantile commission; whereas it appears on examination that half that sum, viz. two and a half per cent. is the usual mercantile commission, which even they themselves paid to others.

And farther it appears, that by the usual mercantile practices an interest account is kept between merchants selling on commission and their employers; the former paying to the latter the interest of the average balance retained in their hands: whereas these Dutch Commissioners retained an immense balance, some p[...] of which they are discovered to have conve[...] to personal gain, even by negociating pri[...] bills of exchange with it; they admit that t[...] never meant to place the whole of the inter[...] actually received, to the national account; [...] still less that which might have been recei[...] from the more active employment of the mon[...] But their intentions will be plain enough fr[...] these circumstances, that of the public mo[...] employed at interest they made no minute; [...] proof of such employment appears in their ca[...] book; and when required by the Committee, to give an account of their fees and *other emoluments*, they directly stated that they had "*no* salary, fees, or *emoluments*," but that commission which they denominated the usual one.

And lastly it has been seen, that pendin[...] these transactions, the country was so distressed, that Mr. Pitt, the Finance Minister, no[...] knowing how to raise money for the publ[...] service, did actually apply to these very Commissioners for assistance, which they, with an augmenting balance of o[...] thousand pounds in th[...] afford him, concealing t[...] possession of such a sum; and refusing the country's [...] supply the wants of the country.

In what language are we to address s[...] men?

"Th[...]t pity they to Eng[...]nd shew'd
"Th[...]t pity shew to the[...]."

Oh, Joh[...] Bowles! Joh[...] Bowles! L[...]tle did we thin[...] when we were [...]witting[...] inserting thy p[...]graphs against [...]cobins [...] levellers, ho[...]h thy loyalty was warm[...] by considerati[...] these: and even [...]en thou saidst t[...]ou wast no admirer of Lord St. Vincen[...] hardly occurred to us th[...] he who had driv[...]ay the miscreants that [...]awed the vitals of [...] State in one department, might reasonab[...] create terrors in those who were suckling the blood of another. Oh, John Bowles! John B[...]wles!

The only [...]sh subject to which we shall now advert is the [...]mmense charge ma[...] by the Commissioners upon the sale of vessels and cargoes. This, as the Report states, demands a farther investigation. Perhaps it will hardly be thought credible, that the whole of the gross proceeds of all the vessels sold, amounting to one million nine hundred and thirty three thousand pounds; the charges upon these proceeds (no item of which is stated), exclusive of commission, restitutions to claimants, and grants to captors, amount to more than one third of the money. The following is the full statement of all the particulars:—

"It appears by a paper dated 29th April 1808 that the gross amount of the produce of the ships and of the ships and cargoes sold, (of which cargoes your Committee perceive, that much the larger part was sold by the East India Company), was £1,937,064

The charges were	631,239	
Commission charged	88,164	
Restitutions to claimants	69,988	907,137
Grants to Captors	117,746	
Leaving a net amount of		£1,029,927
From which was further to be deducted on account of loss on ships in debt (that is, on ships, the charges on which exceeded the proceeds		52,657
Leaving at that time the estimated net sum of		£977,269

We have nothing to add, but that we sincerely agree in the suggestion of the Committee that the article of charges requir[...] a farther investigation.

The names of the Commissioner[...] James Craufurd, John Brickwood, All[...] hatfield, John Bowles, and Alexander Bax[...] Esqrs.

A[...] 1, 1809.

THREE DECREES IN FAVOUR OF T[...] COMMERCE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

1. In consequence of urgent i[...]s of the Minister of his Britannic Ma[...] Supreme Central and Governing Junt[...]dom, and in the royal names of his Ma[...]nand the VIIth, commands, that in th[...] house and in all the privileged Costom-h[...] of this province, English goods shall b[...] without any limitation or restrict[...] at the duty shall be paid for the sam[...]s only, at which they were charged [...] 1804. By order of his M[...] is made to your Excellency, b[...] tion and observance of the sa[...] preserve you many years.

(Signed) SA[...]EDRA.

Seville, Feb. 28, 1809.

2. In order, that in the existing ci[...]mstances all impediments may be as much possible removed, which interrupt the intercourse with English ships, and induced, by repeated applications of the Minister of his Britannic Majesty, the same Supreme Central and Governing Junta, &c. &c. has determined to permit all English good disembarked in our ports, which may not be sold in the country, to be re-exported on the payment only of 2 per Cent. and no further duties are, in such case, to be required. By order of his Majesty, this Notification is ma[...]e, &c. &c. (*ut ante.*)

(Signed) [...]EDRA.

3. The near alliance [...]ween this port and that of L[...]uen-ce of the asistance the[...]hich deserves to be return[...]achment, and most prof[...]jesty has condescended to[...] Great Britain to convey[...] the articles of bacalla[...] same duties being paya[...]required before the war of 1779. Such cargoes so received may be sent to our settlements in America, in the national vessels.

By order of his Majesty this notification is made, &c. &c. (*ut ante.*)

(Signed) SAAVEDRA.

MORNING CHRONICLE,—Friday, April 21.

A very interesting dicussion took place last night in the House of Commons on the subject of Parliamentary Reform. Lord Folkstone stated that he considered the Bill to prevent the Sale of Offices as extremely defective, inasmuch as there was no provision made to put an end to the traffic carried on by the Treasury in Parliamentary Seats. This was followed by a loud Cheering from Mr. Rose, and the rest of the Treasury Bench, as if they meant to deny the [...]istence of this traffic. Mr. Creevey then pled[...] himself, if any of them rose to deny it, that [...]ld convict him out of his own mouth. Mr. Perceval did not deny the existence of the traffic, but according to the system which has [...] upon by the present Ministers, recriminated. He observed, however, that he would be ready to consider any Proposi[...] offered by Lord Folkstone on the subject.—Mr. Whitbread hailed this offer, and remarked on the inconsistency of legislating about petty sales of Places, while a traffic so much more mischievous was allowed to remain undisturbed. Every man there, he said, knew that there was a shop kept at the Treasury for the sale and purchase of seats, and many Members sat in that House who represented nothing but their own money. Both he and Mr. Creevey adverted to the mockery of calling a Dissolution of Parliament an Appeal to the Sense of the People, when it was perfectly well understood that it was only an appeal to the Treasury. Mr. W. contended that it was necessary to put an end to this traffic, otherwise the traffic would put an end to them. He admitted at the same time that though the Treasury had a most preponderating influence the People had a voice which, if properly exerted, would still be heard in this country. This the present Ministry had turned to account at the last Dissolution, in which they would have been much less successful had they not contrived to make the people *mad* before they appealed to their *senses*.

John Manship, Esq. who was only last week elected a Director of the East India Company, has resigned the situation. It is said that he assigns his great age as a reason for declining the duties; but we conceive that ten days ago, as well as now, the number of his years, and the state of his faculties, must have been known to himself. Another reason stated is, that an aukward discovery has been made; and the present is the period of aukward discoveries.

We some time ago called the attention of our readers to *China Voyages*, as a most productive source of patronage; and it is the more dangerous, because the bargain is generally conducted without agency. Death in the moral, as well as in the physical world, brings things to light. Among the papers of a deceased friend, an honest and zealous Executor is said to have found incontestible proofs of a corrupt payment for a China Voyage; and we are persuaded that many such *remnants* may be found.

Already our readers will see that five or six Candidates have started.

Names of the Candidates:—I. Prinsep, Eyles Irwin, Wm. Wigram, Jas. Daniell, and John Bladon Taylor, Esqrs.

A number of letters and packets from India, brought by the Walpole, which was wrecked off Margate, so long ago as the 18th December last, were only delivered in town yesterday morning; a delay which has occasioned much inconvenience and disappointment.

The statement in some of the news papers, that Sir John Cradock has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Gibraltar, is not correct. General Fox still retains that appointment, although he is not at present in a state of health to go upon foreign service.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—April 13.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

Sir C. Hamilton complained that a Sheriff's Officer had on Wednesday seized his person, in his own house, and treated him with great rudeness, which he deemed to be a breach of the privileges of the House. He moved therefore, "that the officer alluded to do attend at the bar of the House the next day, to answer for the said breach of privilege."—Ordered.

FRIDAY, April 14.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

The Order of the Day being read for calling Daniel Butler to the Bar of the House for a breach of privilege, the prisoner was put to the Bar.

Mr. Speaker.—Daniel Butler, you have been charged with a breach of privilege by Sir Charles Hamilton, a Member of the House, whom you arrested and insulted—what have you to say in excuse for your conduct?

The prisoner made no answer, but presented a paper to the Clerk. He was then asked if he knew its contents, to which he replied, that it was to ask pardon.

Mr. Speaker.—Was it writen by yourself, or dictated?—No Sir, it was not.

He was then ordered to withdraw.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, there was no doubt the prisoner ought to be committed for contempt. He could not help stating that the Hon. Member acted with a very great degree of forbearance, and took every precaution to convince the prisoner that he was not the person named in the writ. He therefore moved

That Daniel Butler was guilty of a breach of the privileges of the House, which was agreed to.

He then moved, that he be committed to his Majesty's Gaol of Newgate, and that the Speaker do issue his warrant accordingly, which was then carried.

EAST INDIA REPORT.

We shall resume our extracts of the important parts of this Report at the [illegible] opportunity. But a Gentleman having [illegible] meeting of the East India Proprietors, created in our minds no ordin[illegible] ing to the revocation of [illegible] which have been improperly obtained, we shall beg leave to state to him, and others [illegible] matter is not optional now; it has been decided long ago; and nothing short of a law, with some such title as this—"For securing those who have fraudulently obtained places, in the possession of their appointments thus fraudulently obtained"—nothing short, we say, of some such law as this, in subversion of the old one can retain these men in their situations. Their places are, in fact, at this moment "*ipso facto*" void. We shall recommend to those who doubt this, the perusal of the following extract from the laws of the Company, contained in the printed Preparatory Instructions:—

"That any person who shall in future be nominated to a situation, either civil or military, in the service of this Company, and who shall have obtained such nomination, either directly or indirectly, by purchase, or agreement to purchase, through the medium of an agent or other person, shall be rejected; and the person so nominated shall be rendered incapable of holding any situation whatever in the Company's Service: *and in the event of any person having obtained an appointment in the manner before stated, and proceeded to India previous to its being discovered, such person shall be dismissed the Company's Service, and ordered back to England, and shall also be rendered incapable of holding any situation whatever in the Company's Service.*"

BELL's WEEKLY MESSENGER,

APRIL 16, 1809.

EAST INDIA REPORT.

We are sorry to find that the name of an Illustrious Duke appears in the evidence taken before the Committee on East-India Patronage.

A. Mr. John Fuller, it appears, being employed to procure a Writership for a young man of the name of Greenhill, addressed himself for this purpose to Mr. Shee, which gave rise to the following occurrences, as recorded in the evidence:—

What passed with Mr. Shee upon this subject?—He advertised a Writership, and in consequence of that advertisement I called upon him one morning & found him at home; he told me, yes, he had such a thing to dispose of, and I asked him, the price; he said, either 3000*l.* or guineas; his principals were to have 3000*l.* and he was to have 130*l.* that is, the shillings.

Was any money deposited for Mr. Shee's use, if he could procure this appointment?—No; he wrote me a note, which I have been trying to find, but I cannot, and rather conceive I must have destroyed it, but it was to this effect, that his mode of business was to introduce the principals together, and that on my depositing such sort of security as would enable him to receive 150*l.* when the business was effected, he would introduce me to the principles; I gave him a cheque, I think on Sir Matthew Bloxam, for 158*l.*

Conditionally?—Yes, conditionally.

What was the result?—On my handing over this checque, he gave me a letter to a lady in Hampton Court Palace.

Who was that lady?—Her name wa[illegible]

Was that letter delivered?—I d[illegible] self.

What passed in the conversation with Mrs. Cottin?—She read this note; Mr. Shee had previously prepared her for my reception; she put on her hat, took me across Hampton-Court Green, and introduced me to a gentleman of the name of Poplett, who is, I believe, one of the Deputy Lieutenants for the country of Middlesex. Here I thought I had certainly got to the end of my troublesome journey. In my conversation with Mrs. Cotton it was stated, that I was to give her 500*l.* and I was to deposit 250*l.* for the lady in whose possession the patronage was. Capt Poplett informed me that he had, no doubt in the world that he could procure the thing I was after; the first step to be taken was that I should satisfy him this sum of money was so deposited; I went on the following day, to the best of my recollection, and in Kennington's hands deposited the sum of money required, and sent him the receipts, and on the same day I sent an undertaking to pay Mrs. Cottin her 500*l.*; that being done, I was to expect a final answer from Capt. Poplett in the course of three weeks, or I was to be at liberty to remove the money again, and take up the securities I [illegible] deposited. The three weeks passed; at [illegible]gth I waited upon Captain Poplett, and I [illegible]ntinued to make applications to him several [illegible]mes, I believe five or six; when he found that [illegible]e could not do what he had undertaken, they [illegible]ave me back my security for the 2500*l.*

Do you recollect in what month this was?—[illegible] must have been in the month of November [illegible]t, some where between the 15th and the 25th [illegible]hink.

Did Captain Poplet mention to you at any [illegible]me in whose patronage this appointment was, which he expected to have the disposal of?—He distinctly said this, "the lady into whose hands this 2500*l.* is to go, if you knew her history, you would feel for as much as I do." He mentioned that she was either the widow or daughter of some very excellent Officer who had been slain somewher[illegible] it he never said more, nor did I ever know who that Lady was; he enjoined me to the most profound secrecy, and nothing should have wrung it from my bosom but the necessit[illegible] there is for my telling [illegible] whose patronage the appointm[illegible]at she had very considera[illegible]ence with the Duke of Cumbridge, who [illegible]d me, and I believe it most sincerely, we[illegible]ectly unacquainted with the object of [illegible]lication; that the Duke had expressed [illegible]great re[illegible]rd to her; an[illegible] of course the [illegible]entlem[illegible] whose name I [illegible]entioned, she [illegible] was a [illegible]end of her's a[illegible] the Duke in [illegible]ence w[illegible]e her a note, t[illegible] he would do every[illegible]ng he [illegible]ld to get her [illegible]s complied with [illegible] saw th[illegible] note from th[illegible] of Cambridg[illegible] this lady, but the[illegible]ption was caref[illegible] taken off, that I should [illegible]ow who it wa[illegible]

Sta[illegible] generally the contents [illegible]—That he had r[illegible]eived her application, an[illegible] he should certainly m[illegible]ke a point of ende[illegible]ring to accommodate her friend, whose character she spoke so hi[illegible] that if he should fail in one quarte[illegible] would endea[illegible]r to procure the patron[illegible] of the Queen; [illegible]t he did not think he should be able to ac[illegible]plish the object this year, though it was very probable he might in that that was coming.

Was your friend introduced to this lady?—Never; in short he is in Scotland at this moment; he has never been in town since; I considered myself so secure at first, I sent for him from Scotland.

Did this lady communicate to the Duke of Cambridge the name of your friend?—She must, for he mentioned the name in his note.

Did Mrs. Cottin mention the name of any lady to you, through whom this appointment was to take place?—No, and I believe for the best of all possible reasons, that she did not know the lady; Captain Poplett was more communicative to me than to Mrs. Cottin.

Are you certain that you are totally unacquainted with the name of the lady?—I am; her name was always carefully withheld from me.

The lady herself was never introduced to you?—Never.

Now after reading this part of Mr. Fuller's examination we must confess that we are not a little surprised to find that neither Mrs. Cottin (that most *disinterested* friend of ladies in distress, who had the modesty to ask 500l. for conducting Mr. Fuller across Hampton-court Green,) nor Captain Poplett were called to give[illegible]dence before the Committee. They cou[illegible]ithout doubt, have given the Commit[illegible]me information respecting the means, rea[illegible]eiful, by which this writership was to [illegible]n obtained last year, and which the pu[illegible] given to understand may still be obt[illegible] either by the Duke of Cambridge's ow[illegible]nce or by that of the Queen, in the co[illegible]he present year. Nay, who knows t[illegible]tership may not have been already p[illegible]ld for the benefit of *this widow* [illegible] *some excellent officer slain some-*

[illegible] INDIA PATRONAGE.

[illegible] the Select Committee upon [illegible] India Patronage is now pub[illegible]her with an Appendix of Minutes [illegible]ce, amounting in the whole to 238 folio[illegible]es.

Th[illegible] transaction which claims precedence, both [illegible] account of its nefariousness, and the rank [illegible] the parties connected, is an ineffective atten[illegible] by Lord Castlereagh and Clancarty, the *quondam* President and one of the Members of the Board of Controul, to exchange a Writerships for a seat in Parliament.

The following is a brief narrative of the particulars of this transaction, which we give in order to render the evidence more easily intelligible. It appears that Mr. REDING had undertaken to negociate this exchange upon the following conditions: that 3000l. or guineas was to b[illegible]id for the writership by a Mr. LIVIE, for [illegible] it was to be obtained; that this [illegible] divided into three parts, where[illegible] REDING himself, one to a [illegible]ged in the house of the [illegible]an, and the third to a Mr. [illegible]ng was introduced to Mr. [illegible]ually obtained his share [illegible]ape of a loan, for which [illegible]omissory note, and for [illegible]h he is now in custody.

The following is the account given by Lord Castlereagh of the negociation, by means of a Writership, for a Seat in Parliament for Lord Clancarty.

LORD VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

How did your Lordship become acquainted with Mr. Reding.—I think it was in the latter end of the year 1805, that I received a letter from Mr. Reding, which some days afterwards I sent to Lord Clancarty; I saw Mr. Reding between the receipt of that letter and the communication of it to Lord Clancarty; with this exception, I never had any knowledge whatever of, or intercourse with, Mr. Reding.

What was the subject of Mr. Reding's letter to your Lordship?—I had vacated my seat on the acceptance of the seals for the Colonial Department; the object of Mr. Reding's letter was to say, that he thought he had the means of assisting me in coming into Parliament, if I was not already provided with a seat.

Did any thing pass in your conversation with Mr. Reding relating to a Writership?—Nothing whatever; I told Mr. Reding I did not want a seat in Parliament for myself, but that a friend of mine did; I asked him to name the Gentleman who proposed to vacate; this he declined till the terms were settled, with which having nothing to do, I inclosed his letter to Lord Clancarty, and never saw Mr. Reding afterwards, or had any communication with him.

Had you any conversation with Lord Clancarty, as connected with this transaction of Reding's, in which a Writership was offered to Lord Clancarty's nomination?—I think, some time after I inclosed Mr. Reding's letter to Lord Clancarty, Lord Clancarty told me he had a negociation with Mr. Reding, with a view to procure a seat in Parliament, which he said had failed; in as much as the proposition he had made to Mr. Reding, which was of a pecuniary nature, had been declined by the person who was supposed to have the influence to procure the seat in Parliament.

What passed between your Lordship and Lord Clancarty in consequence of this?—I should state as preliminary to answering that question, that nothing in point of fact ever arose out of the communication I had with Lord Clancarty, by which the disposal of any Writership was effected, not did the nomination to any Writership take place in consequence of that communication. With reference to the question itself having been put to me by the Committee, I feel it my duty to give an explicit answer to it—that I was induced to place a Writership at Lord Clancarty's disposal, and that certainly the impression under which I did it was, that Lord Clancarty's coming into Parliament might be thereby facilitated—I stated however to Lord Clancarty that I did not feel that I could recommend any person to a Writership in the East India Company's service, who was not individually and in point of connections a proper object to receive a political favour of such a nature from a Member of Government, and such a person in point of character as the Court of Directors were entitled to expect to be placed in their service, in consequence of any nomination they had placed at my disposal, on which point my decision must be reserved till I knew who the party was that solicited the appointment.

Subject to these qualification, was it your Lordship's intention to have placed this nomination at Lord Clancarty's disposal, to be given in consideration for his being returned to Parliament?—I conceived Lord Clancarty, subject to those qualifications, entitled to call upon me for the Writership if it could be of use to him, either for that purpose or any other that he was interested about, and which had no relation to a pecuniary transaction. I must observe, however, that my conversation with Lord Clancarty arose out of a particular case stated, and, I believe was never acted upon by him, otherwise than to ascertain whether that case had any existence in point of fact. I certainly did not conceive, in so placing a Writership at Lord Clancarty's disposal, that it could possibly become the subject either of sale for money, or general barter for a seat in Parliament.

FLOWER, MAYOR

In a Meeting or assembly of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Liverymen of the several Companies of the City of London, in Common Hall assembled, at the Guildhall of the said City, on Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1809.

Resolved unanimously, That it has long been a matter of notoriety, and has lately been proved, beyond the possibility of doubt, that abuses of a most corrupt nature and ruinous tendency have existed, and still exist in various branches of the Administration of Public Affairs.

Resolved unanimously, That to detect such abuses, and expose to detestation those men who have wickedly connived at, or participated in them, requires no small decree of virtue, independence, and patriotism; all of which have been eminently displayed by Gwillym Lloyd Wardle, Esq. in instituting the late Inquiry into the Conduct of his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

Resolved unanimously, That the said Gwyllym Lloyd Wardle, Esq is therefore entitled to the Thanks and Gratitude of this Common Hall, for his persevering and and independent efforts, which have already procured beneficial effects, and are likely to lead to still more advantageous results; and they express their confidence that having so manfully and ably commenced this arduous task, no difficulty or danger will damp his ardour, or impede his progress in a cause so honourable to himself, and so essential to the best interests of his country.

Resolved unanimously, That upon the same principles, and for the same reasons, they do highly approve of the conduct of Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. (the Seconder) Lord Viscount Folkestone, Samuel Whitbread, Esq. Sir Samuel Romilly, Knt. General Ferguson, and the rest of the 125 honest and independent Members, who supported Mr. Wardle's Proposition on the 15th of March, 1809, and trust that uninfluenced by party or feelings of interest, they will support every measure calculated to remove abuses and root out corruption.

Resolved unanimously, That these abuses form only a part of a wicked and corrupt system, which has been long acted upon, and no permanent good can arise from the late investigation, unless followed up by a general reformation of public abuses in every department of the State.

Resolved unanimously, That the Corporation of London did, in Petitions unanimously agreed to, and presented to both Houses of Parliament, during the last Sessions, state, "That their burthens had been considerably augmented by gross abuses in the management and expenditure of the public money, by a profusion of sinecure places and pensions, which have not only added to the sufferings of the people, but created a pernicious influence, corrupting and undermining the free principles of the British Constitution."

Resolved unanimously—That no measures calculated to remove these oppressive and alarming evils have been yet adopted, nor can any rational expectation be formed that such measures will be adopted, while the management of the Public affairs is in the hands of persons who are themselves the greatest Pensioners and Reversionists hin te kingdom.

Resolved unanimoucly—That it has since appeared, by the Report of a Committee of the House of Commons, that 78 Members of that House are in the receipt of 78 994l. per annum, out of the Public Money, who, with their relations, and the Naval and Military Officers in that House must give a most preponderating and dangerous influence to the Ministers of the Crown.

Resolved unanimously, That if any doubt could remain as to the baneful effect of such influence, it has been sufficiently exemplified by the rejection of Mr. Wardle's late proposition in Parliament, against the most conclusive evidence, and unequivocal sense of the Country; and where it appeared that all his Majesty's Ministers, all the Placemen, and all the Pensioneers then present (stated to be 82 in number) voted against the said Proposition; while, of course, in the Minority of 125, not one of the Ministers, not one Placeman, nor Pensioner and only one Naval and one Military Commander, was to be found.

Resolved unanimously, That other Governments have crumbled into ruin, other States have been subverted, and their ancient and venerable Institutions overthrown, by the folly, profligacy, and vices of their Rulers; and in the opinion of this Common Hall, unless this overwhelming tide of corruption is resisted by temperate and timely reform it must ultimately lead to the ruin and subjugation of this Country.

Resolved unanimously, That it will be highly expedient for the Livery of London, some time during the present Session, to meet for the purpose of laying a faithful statement of their Grievances before Parliament, and pray for redress of the same.

Resolved unanimously, That the Thanks of this Common Hall be given to Alderman Combe, one of the Representatives of this City in Parliament for the support he gave to Mr. Wardle's Motion, and for his uniform independence and incorruptibility in Parliament.

Resolved, That Sir William Curtis, Bart. Sir Charles Price, Bart. and James Shaw, Esq. three of the Representatives for this City in Parliament have, by their recent conduct therein shewn a contempt and disregard for the opinions and interests of their Constituents, and a base subserviency to the will of Ministers; and are, therefore, unworthy the confidence of their Fellow Citizens.

Resolved, That the Mayor, has, by refusing to convene a Common Hall on three different requisitions, by presuming to dictate the terms and objects of the present requisition, by the reluctance he even afterwards evinced, and the trouble and delay he has created, shewn a contempt and disregard for the Rights and Privileges of the Livery, and is unworthy the confidence of his Fellow Citizens.

Resolved, That the Thanks of this Common Hall be given to Robert Waithman, Esq. for his manly conduct in the present instance, and his unremitting zeal upon all occasions where the interests of his Fellow Citizens are in question.

Resolved unanimously, That the foregoing Resolutions be signed by the Town Clerk, and inserted in all the Morning and Evening Papers. WOODTHORPE.

To the EDITOR of the MORNING CHRONICLE.

SIR,

The following is part of a letter from a Gentleman, who is Attorney on a property I am connected with, in the island of Nevis. I wish to make it public through your Paper, and shall be happy to answer any inquiries, to such as may feel interested in making them.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

W. D. SHIPLEY.

Bodryddan, near St. Asaph, April 17, 1809.

"DEAR SIR, Nevis, Feb. 17, 1809.

"I beg leave to mention the following circumstances, and leave to your better judgment the propriety of making the same public:—

"About a fortnight since the Overseer on the Camp Estate discovered a chest, floating in the wash of the sea, and with the assistance of several negroes he had it brought on shore.—On opening it, it was found to contain a female corpse wrapped in several folds of seer cloth, and a quantity of tea was spread between each fold. The box or coffin was also filled up with tea, to the quantity, it was supposed, of two hundred weight. The body was in a tolerble state of preservation, and had the appearance of having been that of a person about 30 years of age, rather corpulent, with a remarkable handsome hand, a good set of teeth, and long dark hair—the mouth had been filled with tea, and some moisture having occasioned the tea to swell, left the teeth exposed; on touching them one fell in.—The box was better than six feet long, and made remarkably strong, having 16 iron clamps the whole of it covered with cloth, which had Burgundy pitch rubbed over it, and was perfectly water tight. It must have been in the sea a very long time, as it had a number of barnacles upon it. The wood was supposed to be what is called in the East Indies, Teak wood—Around the middle of the box was a tarred rope, which had the appearance of having suspended it, or been a lashing to it.

"Should the publishing this accout be the cause of making it known to the relatives of the deceased, it moy prove grateful to their feelings, to know that the body was decently interred in this island, and every anttention paid it.

"I remain, dear Sir, yours, very truly,

JN. COLHOUN MILLS.

To the very Rev. the Dean of St. Asaph.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

Saulagraumam Ponnapillay,
vers.
Veerausawmy Pillay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Friday the 29th Instant, will be Sold by Sheriff's Sale, on the Premises between 4 and 6 in the Afternoon, one House and Ground situated in Peddoo Naick's Pettah No. 69, Padaweyar Pagoda street, measuring in length from East to West 140 feet, and in breadth from North to South at the East end 34½ feet, and at the West end 35 feet or thereabouts, being the property of the above named Defendant, and seized by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—A deposit of 10 per Cent. is to be paid by the Person who shall purchase the said Premises, and all persons who shall attend the Sale are to take Notice thereof and come prepared accordingly, and unless the said Premises shall be paid for at the expiration of 10 days after the day of Sale, the deposit shall be forfeited, the said Premises to be resold, and any deficiency to be made good by the first Purchaser, and all advantages forfeited.

WILLIAM M'TAGGART,
SHERIFF.

MADRAS, *19th September*, 1809.

NAVY BILLS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Money is required for the use of His Majesty's Squadron in India, for Bills upon the Principal Officers and Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy, London, at 90 days sight.

Tenders are to be delivered into my Office, on or before the 30th instant, on the Envelope to my Address must be written "Tenders for supplying Cash upon Navy Bills at 90 days sight."

HENRY HALL,
Acting Naval Officer.

His Majesty's Naval Office,
Madras, the 18th Sept. 1809.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of JAMES ANDERSON, Esq. late Physician General, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras to ANDREW BERRY, Esq. the sole Executor in India named in the said will; All persons having demands upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are requested forthwith to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up the property to the said Executor at Madras.

MADRAS, *6th September*, 1809.

Advertisement.

BRANDY—GIN—PORT WINE—and BEER—all of the best quality; now landing from the Europe Ships in the Roads, and to be had on application to WILLIAM SIMPSON, at Messieurs HUNTER and HAY's.

FORT ST. GEORGE, September 19, 1809.

FIRST
Calcutta Lottery.

THE PRIZES drawn to TICKETS in the above LOTTERY, sold at Madras, will be paid by MESSIEURS HARINGTON and CO. at the Exchange of 340 Sicca Rupees, upon application to them.

THOS. HURST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of this Settlement and the Outstations, that he is now receiving for Sale, at his Rooms in Davidson's Street, Black-Town, the valuable INVESTMENT of JOSEPH YATES, Esq. Commander and M. WALKER, Purser, of the Honorable Company's Ship CITY OF LONDON, together with some considerable selections, forming a general assortment of EUROPE ARTICLES;—particulars will be mentioned in a future Paper.

MADRAS, September 20, 1809.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A NEW FASHIONABLE LONDON BUILT CHARIOT, with Lights all round, Painted Yellow, and lin'd with Morocco Leather and Cloth, a FASHIONABLE DRIVING BOX—the whole very light, Price 800 Pagodas.

TO BE SEEN AT

Fraser & Norris's Yard,
VEPERY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On MONDAY next the 25th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,

SEVERAL Rolls of China Silk of Colours, a few Keggs of Oil Paints, a few dozen of Empty Jars for Oil, two Childrens Bandies, a large China Chest, a few Articles of China ware, &c. &c.

ALSO
A TWO POLE TENT.
AND
ONE POLE SUBALTERNS TENT.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Ashton & Meppen,

On MONDAY, the 2d October 1809,
BY ORDER OF THE
EXECUTOR
OF THE LATE
James Anderson, Esq.
PHYSICIAN GENERAL;
THE WHOLE OF THE
PROPERTY
OF THE ABOVE NAMED
GENTLEMAN,
DECEASED:
CONSISTING AS FOLLOWS, VIZ.

THE HOUSE and EXTENSIVE GARDEN, PLATE, FURNITURE, GLASS, CHINA, and QUEEN'S WARE, CARRIAGES and HORSES,—LIQUORS, among which are 3 Pipes of good MADEIRA WINE.

The Sale will take place on the Premises. Catalogues are printing and will be distributed with all possible expedition.

Ashton and Meppen,

HAVE for Private sale, a few excellent Europe Tongues warranted good, which they will retail at 1½ Pags. each.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

By Ashton & Meppen,

A FEW dozen of Real Coniac Brandy bottled in France, it is said to be of a very superior quality, the price 8 Pagodas per dozen.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Ashton and Meppen,

HAVE for Sale a Cabinet of Shells collected with considerable pains and expence, they are well worth the attention, of any Gentleman returning to Europe they are supposed to be the best Collection in the Settlement, the price will be moderate.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Ashton and Meppen,

HAVE a Sale on Friday next, amongst other Articles will be Sold to the highest Bidder twenty two Dubbers of excellent Ghee, and about sixty Gallons of Real good Vinegar, which will be Sold 5 Gallons in a lot,—Further particulars will be mentioned in hand Bills.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A NEAT Europe-built, Pannelled Bandy, with Harness, and a large and strong Cream Coloured Horse. Price 200 Pagodas.

Also a Pair of handsome, Young, Bay Arab Horses, about 13½ hands high, and broke in for a Curricle. Price 300 Pagodas.

For particulars enquire of the Printer of this Paper.

WANTED.
TWO PAIR
OF
CAMELS,
Apply to Mr. Eglan,
EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE.

SALE BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Daniel Mackay,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On WEDNESDAY, the 27th Instant,
And to continue daily untill the whole is disposed
POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE,
THE FOLLOWING
BEING THE
INVESTMENT
OF
Mr. JOSEPH HILL,
THIRD OFFIC[illegible]
HON. COMP[illegible]'S SHIP
EARL HOW[illegible]
IN HIGH PRESERVATION.

CLARET and PORT fro[illegible] William[illegible] Crossw[illegible]aite, Ale in Ca[illegible]s from [illegible]dgs[illegible]n, Hams, Pine [illegible]heeses, Sauces, [illegible]ickles, [illegible]gues, and Salte[illegible] [illegible]mon, Bloom R[illegible]ins, [illegible]rl Barley, Che[illegible] [illegible]d Raspberry Brandy, [illegible]ms and Jellies, B[illegible] Fruits and Decanter [illegible]omfits, &c, &[illegible] Hoffman, a few dozen [illegible] Scotch Whiske[illegible] [illegible]led Ale and Porter, [illegible] Sets of Knives a[illegible] [illegible]rks, an Invoice of Iron[illegible]ngery, an Invoic[illegible] Smyth's Perfumery, Pate[illegible]t Shot, Hats from [illegible]rodaile, an Invoice [illegible]f Stationary, a Collection [illegible] Books, Wi[illegible] and Beer Corks, and Glass W[illegible] from Spode.

Catalogue[illegible] [illegible]ill be Published [illegible]hout delay, and orders fr[illegible] Out Stations accompanied with Bills for the probable amount, will meet every attention.

D. Mackay begs to observe, that the above are now landing, and have been laid in by particular Indent, and well worth the attention of Families in want of fresh supplies.

The Goods will be putup in small Lots, for the convenience of Purchasers.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Specie* is required for the use of His Majessy's Squadron in India for Bills upon the Honorable the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded, London, at 90 days sight, for a Sum not exceeding Star Pagodas 25,000.—Tenders are to be delivered into my Office on or before Saturday the 23d Instant.—On the Envelope to my Address must be written "*Tenders for Supplying Cash upon Navy Bills at 90 days sight.*"

F. J. COLLIS,
AGENT.

AGENT'S OFFICE,
His Majesty's Naval Hospital, September 14, 1809

A CARD.

MESSIEURS
Pepper and C[illegible]

BEG leave to inform their FRI[illegible] and the PUBLIC, that they mean [illegible] 25th Instant, to remove from the Hou[illegible]y at present occupy in Stringer's Street[illegible]at large and Commodious Prem[illegible] the Esplanade, next door to the E[illegible] Old London Tavern, as a Genera[illegible] Warehouse and Auction Room, [illegible]y will receive Goods for Sale at the us[illegible]

In returning their most since[illegible] to their numerous Friends, for [illegible]rto liberal support, since their ent[illegible]usiness—P. and Co. humbly solici[illegible] of that support, pledging th[illegible] vours to merit it, by their [illegible]ntio[illegible] duty, to all concerns intrusted to th[illegible]ge.

Messrs. P. and Co. beg to remark [illegible] the Captains and Officers of the Fleet just [illegible]rived that their Premises are well adapted t[illegible] laying out extensive Europe Investments for [illegible]le to the best advantage, and trust they sh[illegible] give ample satisfaction to whoever may emp[illegible] them in that way.

MADRAS, *Sept. 20*, 1809.

MESSIEURS
Pepper and Co.

HAVE received for Sale on Comm[illegible]sion, several Corges of each 1st and 2[illegible] Sort of Brown Broad Nankeen, at 17½ [illegible] Pagodas per Corge, also a few T[illegible]rt Sugar Candy, at 6½ Pagodas [illegible]

ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSIEURS
Griffiths, Wheeler, Cook and Co.
BEG LEAVE TO INFORM
THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC,
That they have Purchased,
The Investments
OF
CAPTAIN COLNETT,
OF THE
HONORABLE COMPANY'S SHIP
CASTLE EDEN,
AND
CAPTAIN MURRAY,
OF THE
HONORABLE COMPANY'S SHIP
[illegible]EVONSHIRE,
TOGETHER WITH
[illegible]NSIVE SELECTIONS
FROM
[illegible]HE OFFICERS
OF
THE SHIPS
NOW IN THE ROADS;
The whole forming a very General Assortment
OF
Europe Goods,
NOW IN DEMAND;

Particulars of which will be mentioned in a future Advertisement.

POPHAM'S-BROADWAY, *Sept.* 20, 1809.

PANTHEON.

Madras Theatre.

On MONDAY next, the 25th Instant,
WILL BE PERFORMED
FOR
MR. BATTLE'S
BENEFIT,
THE FARCE
OF
Miss in her Teens,
TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED
THE MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT
OF
THE PADLOCK.

Madras Lottery.

FOURTEENTH DAY'S DRAWING,
IN THE SECOND CLASS,
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1809.

Nos. 333 1640 Prizes of 500 Star Pags. each.
Nos. 2550 7654 8070 10632 Prizes of 200 Star Pagodas each.
Nos. 1523 1212 2188 2812 5002 6139 7760 11681 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF 50 STAR PAGODAS EACH.

24 224 350 592 677 708 774 754
823 1749 1669 1784 1685 1139 1264 1388
1596 1389 1511 2162 2201 2382 2275 2960
2387 2041 3698 3348 3541 3301 3406 3006
3052 3651 3167 3961 3164 4557 4087 4522
4026 4475 5237 5071 5155 5896 5069 5833
5220 6300 6776 6260 6815 6877 6048 6005
7104 7375 7882 8417 8274 8606 8342 8986
8705 8447 9540 9607 9925 9935 9757 9205
9835 9630 9722 9261 10599 10714 10733
10825 10437 10905 10883 11463 11616 11816
11153 11759 11749 11448.

FIFTEENTH DAYS DRAWING,
IN THE SECOND CLASS,
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1809.

No. 7357 a Prize of 500 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 1060 3243 7586 9413 Prizes of 200 Star Pagodas each.
[illegible]236 7379 978[illegible] Prizes of 100 Star Pags. each.

PRIZES OF 50 STAR PAGODAS EACH.

41 118 303 416 471 495 931 953
1631 1420 1359 1848 1070 1089 1647 1162
2083 2394 2584 2007 2328 2592 2480 2416
2255 2101 2459 2720 2946 2131 3126 3051
3081 3011 3663 3920 3482 3026 3132 3697
4723 4257 4962 4585 4111 4411 4414 4916
4843 4063 4622 4252 4479 4608 5391 5929
5413 5379 5109 5192 5876 5314 5676 5712
5175 5708 5351 6467 6302 6535 6250 6572
6640 6610 7305 7322 7007 7745 7369 7396
7292 7200 8720 8269 8091 8392 8060 8077
8545 8026 8303 8698 8033 8899 8657 9396
9963 9407 9969 10906 10147 10301 10555
10551 10252 10415 10243 10614 10279 10723
11371 11645 11562 11384 11532 11242 11473
11543 11142 11810.

HEEFKE AND SON, AGENTS.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY M. KELLY, NEXT DOOR TO THE TOW[illegible] IN THE FORT.

*** It is requested that those SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the pl[illegible]e to the PRINTER who will pay attention to their order and any SUBSCRIBERS at the Presidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give inform[illegible]r that this irregularity may be prevented in future